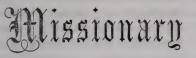


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No. 319.-NEW SERIES, NO. 36.]

THE





CHRONICLE.

MADAGASCAR.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE ERECTION OF MEMORIAL CHURCHES IN ANTANANARIVO.

THE reopening of Madagascar to the Missionaries of Christ in August, 1861-an event for which the Christian Church had prayed and waited for five-and-twenty years-left the Directors of the LONDON MISSIONARY Society without hesitation as to their immediate course of duty.

More than forty years before, the fathers of the Society commenced their Missionary efforts in that island; and for fifteen years the faithful agents they sent forth laboured with unabated vigour and with great success. In the year 1834 they were expelled the country ; yet they left the Word of God, which they had translated into the native language, in the minds and hearts of many converts.

For more than a quarter of a century succeeding, these Malagasy Christians suffered every form of cruel persecution for Christ's sake, and upwards of a hundred sealed the truth with their blood. But the more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied : the two hundred believers with which the persecuting reign of the late Queen commenced had increased tenfold when the persecutor died.

The advent of RADAMA II. was hailed with joy and gratitude by the afflicted Christians, who were at once restored to liberty and peace; and many who were supposed to have died in their chains returned to their homes in the city of ANTANANARIVO.

Under the influence of these events, the Directors of the LONDON MISSIONARY Society sent forth their long-tried and beloved friend, the REV. WILLIAM ELLIS, to Madagascar, to recommence the Mission. He arrived at the capital in May last, and has since been joined by SIX NEW LABOURERS, including a PHYSICIAN, a PRINTER, and a SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

It would be impossible in the compass of this Appeal to describe the happy change and the wonderful improvement, both social and religious, which have already been realised under the beneficent government of the new King; while the prospects that are still opening to the native Church VOL. XXVI.-1862. N

are most encouraging. But these cheering events demand on the part of all the friends of Protestant Missions corresponding exertion; and in the latest communication of Mr. Ellis he presents urgent claims for immediate and generous help in the erection of suitable places of worship for the numerous and increasing congregations of native Christians. These will be best evinced from the following extracts from his interesting letter of the 23rd August.

"THE MOST PRESSING WANT AT THE PRESENT MOMENT IS PLACES Eight hundred, a thousand, or fifteen hundred OF PUBLIC WORSHIP. natives meet every Lord's-day in different parts of the city. And believing that the Christians of Madagascar would ever cherish the memory of those who from among them had joined 'the noble army of martyrs,' I sent to the King, in January last, to ask him to reserve the places on which. during the last twenty-six years, the martyrs had suffered, as sites for MEMORIAL CHURCHES-buildings which should not only be consecrated to the worship and service of that blessed God and Saviour for the love of whom they had died, but which should serve also to perpetuate through future times the memory of their constancy and faith. The proposal pleased the King and the nobles, and greatly encouraged the Christians. Orders were immediately given that the pieces of land should be reserved for that special purpose; and His Majesty has, since my arrival, assured me that the ground shall be used for no other purpose, and shall be given to us whenever we require it. The Bishop of Mauritius accompanied me to these spots while he was here, and was forcibly struck with their remarkable appropriateness to the purpose for which it is proposed they should be occupied, providing admirably for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the principal portions of the city.*

"These buildings," adds Mr. Ellis, "should be of stone; they should not be ornamented or showy, but plain, solid, lasting fabrics, corresponding in their style and character with the purpose for which they are raised, and capable of containing eight hundred or a thousand persons each.

"So far as I can judge, the cost would not be less than £10,000.

"Will England give to Madagascar these Memorial Churches, and thus associate the conflicts and triumphs of the infant Church, and perpetuate the feelings of sympathy and love which bind the Christians of Madagascar to their Brethren in England ?"

The urgent request of Mr. Ellis for the erection of these MEMORIAL CHURCHES was submitted to a numerous Meeting of the LONDON AND COUNTRY DIRECTORS of the Society, held on the 28th ult., when a unanimous and most cordial Resolution was adopted to make an immediate Appeal to the friends of Christian Missions to supply the necessary funds for effecting this important object.

* For an interesting description of the several sites, we refer the reader to the letter of the Rev. W. Ellis, page 329.

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The Directors entertain the assurance that this application will be kindly entertained. Already several friends of the Society have promised their liberal aid, and the Directors earnestly entreat the friends of Protestant Missions in general, and the members of the Society in particular, to co-operate in this good work, and insure the early and complete success of the proposed enterprise.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,

ARTHUR TIDMAN, EBENEZER PROUT, Secretaries.

MISSION HOUSE, BLOMFIELD STREET, FINSBURY, November 19, 1862.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE ERECTION OF MEMORIAL CHURCHES.

Henry Hopkins, Esq., Hobart	;			W. D. Wills, Esq., Bristol		100	0	0
Town £	500	0	0	H. O. Wills, Esq., Bristol	. 1	00	0	0
Ebenezer Herne, Esq	200	0	0	Joshua Wilson, Esq	. 1	G 0	0	0
Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester,	,			Potto Brown, Esq., Houghto	n	50	0	0
50%. for each of the four	•			Travers Buxton, Esq		50	0	0
Memorial Churches	200	0	0	Henry Rutt, Esq	•	50	0	0
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0	Henry Wright, Esq		50	0	0
Edward Baxter, Esq., Dundee	100	0	0	Rev. T. C. Hine and Friends	5,			
F. W. Cobb, Esq., Margate .	100	0	0	Sydenham		45	7	6
T. M. Coombs, Esq.	100	0	0	H. W. Dobell, Esq.	•	25	0	0
· •	100	0	0	Miss Hall, Walthamstow		20	0	0
· • ·	100	0	0	Charles Roberts, Esq		20	0	0
· ·	100	0	0	Dr. Conquest		10	10	0
U, 1	100	0	0	Ambrose Emerson, Esq.		10	10	0
	100	0	0	A Friend, Dundee.		10	0	0
······································	100	0	0	A. Mirrielees, Esq.		10	0	0
-	100	0	0	A. Morrison, Esq., Cheshunt		10	0	0
	100	0	0	*******		10	0	0
• • •	100	0	0	S. Saddington, jun., Esq.		10	0	0
	100	0	0			10	0	0
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1 0, 1.	100	0	0					_
· •	100	0	0		£33	01	7	6
W. C. Wells, Esq., Chelmsford	100	0	0					

NEW YEAR'S OFFERING BY THE YOUNG FOR THE EREC-TION OF A MEMORIAL CHURCH IN MADAGASCAR.

For many years past, but especially since the purchase of the "John Williams," the Directors have been increasingly convinced of the importance of embracing every suitable opportunity for creating and sustaining amongst the Juvenile Friends of the Society an intelligent interest in its

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operations. With this view they have repeatedly sought their aid in promoting specific objects, and the result has generally exceeded their expectations.

Thus encouraged, the Directors have resolved to invite them to undertake the erection of one of the four Memorial Churches in Madagascar, for which an appeal is now being made to the Friends of the Society. They believe that a sanctuary to the memory of the martyrs, raised exclusively by the exertions of the young, recognized as their gift, and bearing their name, would exert an eminently beneficial influence upon the minds of the people, and thus promote the spread of the Gospel amongst them. Nor are the Directors less firmly convinced that most valuable effects would follow to not a few of the young themselves, who may be thus brought into a connection so close, and by a tie almost sacred, with the affecting past and the brightening future of Madagascar Church History.

The Directors therefore earnestly request Christian Parents, the Pastors of Churches, and the Superintendents and Teachers of Schools, to favour them with their prompt and earnest co-operation in the accomplishment of this interesting object. The estimated cost of the building is $\pounds 2500$ —half the amount raised by the young two years since, for the repairs and outfit of the Missionary Ship. To facilitate and encourage their efforts, Collecting Cards and short Addresses have been prepared, and may be obtained by application at the Mission House.

PROSPECTS AND WANTS OF THE MALAGASY CHRISTIANS.

ALTHOUGH the preceding Appeal of the Directors of the Society for the funds required in the erection of Memorial Churches in Antananarivo is founded on the subjoined letter of the REV. WILLIAM ELLIS, from which extracts are given, we present the very forcible and interesting communication of our valued friend *in extenso*. The statements which he gives of the rapid progress of civilization and social improvement among the native population under the beneficent government of RADAMA II. must afford real satisfaction to every sincere philanthropist; while the increase of Christian converts, now amounting to many thousands, their devout celebration of Divine worship, and the consistent and estimable character which they maintain, must inspire the heart of every Christian with fraternal affection towards these Native believers, and with gratitude to God who has redeemed them by His grace.

"Antananarivo, August 23, 1862.

"MY DEAR FRIEND-In the course of the three months which I have now spent in Madagascar, I have often been powerfully impressed with the important changes which have occurred and are still occurring in the country itself, and in the attention it attracts from other nations. It is certainly at the present time one of the most attracting and deeply interesting countries on the face of the earth.

"Twelve months ago little more was known of Madagascar than that it existed was inhabited by a people comparatively uncivilized, superstitious, idolatrous, and vicious; that its population was wasted by interminable wars and the scourge of a government, by which human life was sacrificed with a relentless prodigality, at which the civilized world stood aghast with horror.

"Attempts had been made, forty years since, to introduce among the people letters, arts, and the pure and humanizing religion of the Bible. Multitudes had then been educated and enlightened; but the severe and cruel persecutions to which the Christians were subjected, destroyed many, imprisoned and tortured others, and drove the rest into exile and concealment in the remote and unfrequented parts of their own country, where they languished and pined in privation and suffering. But twelve months ago, one of those great changes occurred which often in the history of nations form an era in their character and course. The ostensible, if not the actual head of the government, which had for more than thirty years made the nation mourn, and bleed from every pore, was struck by the hand of death, and the members of that government were scattered. On the same day the present Sovereign was raised to the throne by the determination of nearly the whole of the people. The Prince, then in his thirty-second year, proved equal to the occasion; and not only justified by his earliest acts the nation's choice, but increased in an almost incredible degree the love and admiration of the people. Divine Providence had in a most remarkable manner trained the young ruler for the share he was to take in introducing the era which his reign seems destined to inaugurate in this beautiful and splendid island.

"The sun did not set on the day on which Radama II. became King of Madagascar, before he had proclaimed equal protection to all its inhabitants, and declared that every man was free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without fear or danger. He sent his officers to open the prison doors, to knock off the fetters from those to whom the joyous shouts of the multitude without had already announced that the day of their deliverance was come. He despatched others to recall the remnant of the condemned ones from remote and pestilential districts to which they had been banished, and where numbers had died from disease or exhaustion occasioned by the rude and heavy bars of iron with which they had been chained from neck to neck together. The exile hastened home; men and women, worn and wasted with suffering and want, reappeared in the city, to the astonishment of their neighbours, who had deemed them long since dead, but to the grateful joy of their friends. The long-desired jubilee had come, and gladness and rejoicing everywhere prevailed; for many who were not themselves believers in the Gospel, sympathized with the Christians in their sufferings, and rejoiced in their deliverance.

"The King proceeded at once to diminish the burdens of the people, and encourage their industry. For their benefit, and at his own loss, he relinquished duties or taxes heretofore levied; invited the commerce and friendship of other nations; and promised protection to all who might assist in developing the resources of the country. The first effort he made was in furtherance of the enlightenment of his people by the erection, not of a fortress nor a palace, but of a substantial stone building for a School, or the germ of a College, in which education of a superior order is to be given by one of the Missionaries. The presents and messages of friendship which the King has sent to remote and alienated or hostile tribes, have made them his voluntary and grateful subjects, and the presence of their chiefs, or representatives, at his approaching coronation, will constitute one of its most interesting and hopeful features. He has abolished the ordeal of the Tangena, the practice of divination and sorcery; at the same time he has withdrawn all support and encouragement from the idols, and they have all been removed from the palace and the capital.

"What makes the country so deeply interesting at the present time, is the intermixture of the ancient and worn-out superstitions, customs, and opinions of the past, with the life and energy of the new order of things, which Christianity is consolidating and extending. The hatred and horror of persecution which their sufferings have produced in the minds of the Christians, their unquenchable thirst after instruction, their industry in acquiring knowledge, the influx of foreigners, which the interests of commerce is drawing to their shores, are making great changes among all classes. But, above all these, the daily increasing numbers of the Christians; the great influence for good which the sufferers for Christ exercise over their brethren; the simple, humble recital of their sufferings, always given with devout acknowledgment and thanks for the Divine consolation they received, carries with it unquestionable evidence of the vitality and strength of that faith by which they were sustained. There is also beyond this a spirit of activity and force of character among the Christians, which, their growing numbers and blameless lives, their clear perceptions of the saving truths of Holy Writ, their family religion, the large number of young persons who have joined them during the past year, the spacious temporary chapels, and large congregations in the city, together with the smaller assemblies in almost every village in the surrounding country, together with other facts equally striking, encourage the most sanguine hopes for the future.

"It is true that the Christians form but a small portion of the population; the last statement gave their number at 7000, while the inhabitants of the capital amount to 40,000, and the population of the entire island to 4,000,000 all accessible to the Christian Teacher. The evil among the great mass of the people, on whom the abolition of the Tangena, of divination and idolatry, has wrought no moral or spiritual change is far more apparent, especially to a stranger, than the unobtruded piety and virtue of the Christians. Nevertheless, small as the number of Christians is, as compared with the general population, they are making a deep and salutary impression on the whole community. I have more than once heard strangers say, 'The only real life seems to be among the Christians; they certainly are in earnest.'

"Next to their own beloved sovereign, the *English* seem to be the objects of their joyful and admiring attachment. The long and severe persecution which they have endured has impoverished them greatly, and I have occasionally had to relieve actual want; but they decline the educational and religious aid of the Catholic priests, of which there are a number here, and look to us for assistance to supplement their own efforts, with the confidence and hope which the past inspires. The well-appointed Mission, and the ample supply of books now on the way, is received by them as an evidence that they will not look to England in vain.

"Their most pressing want AT THE PRESENT MOMENT is places of public worship. I did not expect such large congregations; S00, 1000, or 1500, meet every Lord's Day; but, hoping that the increase of their numbers would render churches necessary, and believing that the Christians of Madagascar would ever cherish the memory of those who from among them had joined 'the noble army of martyrs,' I sent to the King in January last to ask him to reserve the places on which, during the last twenty-six years, the martyrs had suffered, as sites for MEMOBIAL CHURCHES, which should not only be consecrated to the worship and service of that blessed God and Saviour for love of whom they had died, but should serve also to perpetuate through future times the memory of their constancy and faith. The proposal pleased the King and the nobles, and greatly encouraged the Christians. Orders were immediately given that the pieces of land should be reserved for that special purpose, and his Majesty has, since my arrival, assured me that the ground. shall be used for no other purpose, and shall be given to us whenever we require it. I have repeatedly visited the places, in company with those who had witnessed the martyrs' death, or the near relatives of those who suffered. The Bishop of Mauritius accompanied me to these spots while he was here, and was forcibly struck with their remarkable appropriateness to the purpose for which it is proposed they should be occupied, providing admirably for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the principal portions of the city.

"ANDOHIPOTSY (White Village—so called from the colour of the rocky ground), the place where the first martyrs suffered, comprises the remains of an old fortification, and is situated on the southern extremity of the crest of the hill on which Antananarivo stands. The foot of a cross, on which the Christians as well as ordinary malefactors were crucified, remains; and the transverse piece of wood, to which their hands were nailed, lies on the ground at a little distance; while around the spot on which the Christians knelt before the executioner's spear, bones, blanched by the sun and rain, still lie scattered. The King is building a house not far from the place; other dwellings are rising in that quarter, and, but for my early application, the site for the church would have been already occupied. The King informed me, the last time I spoke with him on the subject, that he would assist in building the church there, and he spoke in a manner from which I inferred that he would attend it himself.

"ARAPIMARINANA (the place of hurling down or casting away), the granite precipice 150 feet high, down which *Eighteen were thrown in the second great persecution, is the second spot.* It is situated on the western side of the hill, near the centre of the city, almost a mile from Ambohipotsy, not far from the Palace and the residences of many of the natives. The ground here is occupied, but the King has taken measures for its being vacated whenever we require it, on our paying the price of the existing buildings, &c.

"The next place, FABAVOHITRA (the last village), is a spot on the crest of the hill, near its northern extremity, in the midst of a dense population, including a large number of Christians, and near an ancient burial place covered with rude and massive memorials of the departed. On this spot, in the sight of the whole city, the four nobles were burnt alive, and the bodies of eighteen thrown from the rock were also consumed. When I visited the place in company with the Bishop of Mauritius, we stood and gazed on the prisons in the distance, in which the sufferers had been, confined, on the place where their sentences were read over to them, and where, as they sat together on the ground, bound with chains, and encircled by soldiers, they sang their hymn of praise to Christ. We passed up the road along which, surrounded by an excited crowd, they raised their voices in prayer that God would remember them. We stood by the side of the spot—the place itself we felt to be holy ground—on which, when fastened to the stake, they sang—

⁶ There is a blessed land, Making most happy; Never (thence) shall rest depart, Nor cause of sorrow come.'

"Our companions, most of whom had been spectators on that eventful day, and one the brother of a martyr, pointed out where the soldiers and the heathen stood around and cried. 'Where is Jehovah now? Why does he not come and take you away?' To which, from the midst of the flames, the martyrs answered, 'Jehovah is here he is taking us to a better place.' Our companions also showed us the part of the road, a little distant, on which the relatives and associates of the Christians stood, waving their last adjeus to their rejoicing friends, who smiled, and lifted up, as far as they could, their scorched hands, or burning fragments of dress, to return the salutation. In perfect accordance with this account is the spirit and feeling manifested by survivors when recounting their sufferings. I have sometimes sat as if enchained to the lips of the venerable widow or sister of a martyr, as she has recounted with simple pathos the suffering she has endured ; and have been overcome with wonder and admiration at the marvellous power of 'the love of Christ shed abroad in their hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto them.' The Christians especially rejoice in the proposal to raise, as a perpetual memorial of these events, a church consecrated to the worship of the martyr's God and Saviour.

"AMBALINAKANGA. The next place on which the Christians propose to raise a temple for the service of God, is situated midway between the last two. It has been the scene of much hope and disappointment, suffering and joy. Here the first Christian Church was formed, and the communion celebrated, in May, 1831, when the natives of Madagascar first united with the Missionaries in commemorating the dying love of Christ. After the persecution broke out in 1836, this house of prayer was turned into a prison, in which, mingled with wretched criminals, the Christians were confined. This chapel was a prison when I was here, in 1856. King Radama, since his accession, has restored it to its original use, and a most attentive congregation of about eight hundred people occupy it every Lord's Day. The people have almost as strong an attachment to this scene of their distress and sorrow, as the spots on which their companions actually died. The site is admirable; being in the midst of a large population, on a sort of rocky terrace, with building materials at hand.

"At FIADUNA, the spot where, during the last persecution, in 1857, *Twenty-one* were stoned to death, it is also proposed to erect a small village church, as a sort of appendage to Ambohipotsy, from which it is not far distant.

"Three at least of these buildings should be of stone; they should not be ornamented or showy, but plain, solid, lasting fabrics, corresponding in their style and character with the purpose for which they are raised, and capable of containing eight hundred or a thousand persons each.

"So far as I can judge, the cost of these buildings could not be less than £10,000.

"Will England give to Madagascar these Memorial Churches, and thus associate the conflicts and triumphs of the infant Church with the remembrance of the source from which, through Divine mercy, Madagascar received the blessings of salvation, and thus perpetuate the feelings of sympathy and love which bind the Christians of Madagascar to their brethren in England? "The Christians here will do all they can, although twenty-six years of spoliation and suffering have greatly reduced their means. But they are willing, and will, I have no doubt, as far as they are able, render effectual aid in promoting the evangelization of Madagascar. Labour for building the churches can be obtained here or in Mauritius, but a Superintendent will be required from England. The present state of feeling in relation to Madagascar, both here and elsewhere, favours the attempt to achieve this important work now, rather than at any future time. May the Lord put it into the hearts of His people to enable us to effect it.

" Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) "WILLIAM ELLIS.

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

CHINA.

ALTHOUGH we have lately inserted intelligence from the northern cities of China in which our Missionary Brethren have recently commenced new Stations, yet they chiefly related to the fearful visitations of cholera. We have, however, been happy to learn from subsequent communications, that that direful pestilence had greatly decreased, and indeed had almost passed away. The following letters from our Brethren, both at TIEN-TSIN and at HANKOW, are truly gratifying, and the first fruits of Christian labour which they have already gathered in these cities, inspire the hope of an abundant harvest in future years.

We would not, however, have our readers imagine, from these early instances of Missionary success, that the mind and heart of the Chinese are more favourable to the reception of the Gospel than those of other pagan nations. On the contrary, they are characterised by an utter indifference to anything serious and important in religion, and in their practice are thoroughly worldly and grossly sensual. But, on the one hand, they are greatly elevated in civilization above the natives of Africa and Polynesia, while, on the other, they are exempt from the gross superstitions of India, and, above all, from the restrictions and obstacles of *caste*. We rejoice, therefore, that our Missionaries find a ready access to large classes of the people, and we are truly thankful to their Divine Master, who in so many instances has accompanied their faithful labours with the effectual power of His Holy Spirit.

"Tien-tsin, July, 1862.

FINE OPENINGS FOR MISSIONARY LABOUR AT TIEN-TSIN.

"MY DEAR DR. TIDMAN,—It is hardly possible to imagine a position more important than the one which our Society has recently begun to occupy in Tien-tsin. You have repeatedly had glowing accounts of this and that Station, occupied by honoured Brethren, who have, with pardonable warmth, looked upon their own sphere as having the foremost claim upon the sympathies of the Church; but I can only say that we recognise ours as second to none except the capital itself. And while it is no small addition to the advantages of our position that we are so near and so

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favourably placed for entering that great city, it is cause for gratitude that we have been at length permitted to enter these Northern Provinces, that the great commercial centre of the North-the port of the capital-is open to us, and that we can prosecute our work here with as much safety and comfort as in any large town in England. I cannot tell you with what delight I have watched, day after day, since our arrival, the audiences gathered at our chapel at the East Gate and elsewhere. The number of people present, though often large, has been their least encouraging feature. We seem to have found here something more like a welcome than has met us anywhere else in China; for I think it may safely be said that nowhere, within so short a period of labour, have there been so many hopeful indications of success. It is little more than a year since your Missionaries were first allowed to preach in Tien-tsin, and there are now, as you know, three infant Churches already formedthat is, one in connexion with each of the Missions, and more than twenty natives have been baptized. Better still, several of these give good promise of speedily becoming most efficient preachers, and are at present eugaged in preparatory studies. Add to this, the fact that there are not wanting signs that the truth is silently making its way in several places where your Missionaries have as yet been able only to make passing visits, and that there is nothing in the disposition of the people to prevent our preaching Jesus throughout the length and breadth of the province, and I think you will agree with me that the prospect before us is such as any young Missionary might rejoice in.

"I should be doing violence, too, to my own feelings, if I did not say that never surely did any man, on entering upon his work, meet with a more cordial welcome, or receive more willing help, than I have been privileged to receive from our dear friend Mr. Edkins. Of one whom all know and esteem so highly it does not become me to say more than that I have learnt much from him—even apart from Mission work—for which I shall be thankful as long as I live. We found him with his heart still smarting from his heavy trial, but working with a loving, patient earnestness in the field, which is yet destined to bear precious fruit. His perfect mastery of the language, the prudence with which he lays, and the perseverance with which he prosecutes his plans, make him just the man with whom one would wish most to be associated.

"After this very long introduction, let me pass to the more immediate object of this letter. We think it not unlikely that you may have heard from other sources, of the terrible trials through which the natives have lately been called to pass. We are anxious to give you as correct an impression of these as possible, and to allay any apprehension which may have been felt respecting ourselves.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

"Only a few days after my arrival, a fire broke out which raged for many hours, and completely destroyed the finest street in the city. It was situated outside the wall in the northern suburb, and contained many large native shops filled with valuable goods. It was calculated that upwards of 1000 shops, or 10,000 rooms, fell a prey to the flames. By those who know the character of Chinese buildings, the narrowness of their streets, and their defective arrangements in case of fire, such an extensive conflegration will be easily understood. Of its origin we could learn nothing. Our own observation, however, convinced us that it had extended over an area two-thirds of a mile in length by one-third in breadth. Happily, so far as we know, no lives were lost, and as Chinese trade is wonderfully elastic, the buildings are many of them already erected anew, and this thorough fare is likely to be as busy as before.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

"But a far greater calamity was in store. This was *cholera*, which broke out at Shanghae in May last, soon after the concentration of our troops. Many of our troops, especially those belonging to Indian regiments, are said to have fallen. It was not long before it appeared in **B**akoo. From that large village we received a most alarming report. Out of the small number of European troops in garrison, (some 250,) thirty were carried off. And it is to be feared that the proportion of deaths to population was even greater among the natives. The shops were closed, and processions with gongs went about the streets.

"The disease now took its usual course, that of keeping near great rivers, and thus, a silent but fearful foe, it gradually crept up the Peiho until it appeared in this city about the beginning of June. One of its earliest victims was an old shoemaker, whom Mr. Edkins had baptized only the Sabbath before. He had long been an attentive hearer, and although not so intelligent as many, we have good reason to hope that he had become a sincere Christian. He was seized on the Monday, and as soon as possible, was visited by the foreign physician, but in vain. He died the following day, leaving as his dying testimony, the words, 'My God, my Jesus.'

"The plague now increased in severity almost hourly, until at length it was said that as many as six and seven hundred died each day. Some of the cases were fearfully sudden, the disease often assuming its worst forms, and running its course in four or five hours. We lost two of our own servants; and the members of the Native Church, though spared themselves, with the exception named above were in several instances deprived of near relations. Indeed, at one time we began to think that the terrible tragedy of Egypt was to be re-enacted, and that there would not be a house without its dead. The aspect of the city became mournful. Fear was written on many a countenance. The walls were placarded with cautions and prescriptions. You could not pass along the streets without being struck with the number of coffins which were being made on every hand, and which in some places encumbered the narrow streets. And those of us who were permitted to enter the houses of the people, were yet more saddened by the utter helplessness and misery in which it was evident that hundreds must have died. In many cases, of course the resources of Chinese medicine (such as they are) were freely employed, but large numbers, who humanly speaking might possibly have been saved, were lost without an attempt at recovery. A sort of panic appeared to have seized many, so that, as though they thought all medicine useless, they lay down to live or die as it might happen.

"Oh, how I regretted my ignorance, alike of the language and of medicine. Our devoted Brother, the Rev. W. N. Hall, of the Wesleyan New Connexion Mission, was more fortunate, for while the few simple remedies we had and could use were willingly employed, he was at work almost night and day, being supplied with medicines by the liberality of one of the merchants. His house was continually besieged with eager suppliants for help, and it was a great grief to him when both his own strength and the small stock of medicines failed. We earnestly hope that the efforts thus made may be useful in days to come. It would be easy and pleasant to mention several cases of simple-hearted gratitude which have already been witnessed.

HEALTH OF THE MISSION FAMILIES AMIDST THE PREVAILING MORTALITY.

"To our Brother Missionaries and to ourselves it has been a continual source of satisfaction that we had succeeded, though with some difficulty, in getting away from the filthy streets of the native town before the bad weather set in. To this, but above all to the merciful care of our Heavenly Father, we owe our preservation amid so much sickness. Several have been temporarily laid aside from causes more or less connected with the prevailing epidemic; but we are thankful now to be able to report all well, and that we are as strong as during summer heats we can expect to be. Mr. Edkins and myself are living at present in a cottage which has been left standing upon one of the recently purchased lots at the English settlement. We thought it too far at first, and it has cost us much trouble to make it at all habitable; but no choice was left us in the matter, as no other suitable building could be obtained. We shall probably retain it now until we are able to build, permission to do which we are hoping to receive soon. I may as well add, that we find the distance after all is a very small matter; we are practically as near as if it were reduced one half.

"You may probably wish some estimate of the total number of deaths. On such a point it is impossible to speak with anything approaching to certainty, since there are here no such means of obtaining information as you possess at home. But some days before the disease had begun to decline—indeed while it was still at its height, and taking the total population at half a million, (the European estimate), I calculated the loss at about 10,000, or about one-fiftieth of the whole.

"The disease has also travelled westward, and is said already to have reached Pachow, a large town about seventy miles distant.

"Thus, to the horrors of civil war in the Central and Southern provinces, there has been added the pestilence in the North. Oh, if English Christians could but realize the sad state of this vast empire, what prayer would ascend on its behalf, and how soon the answer of peace would come! We who see it can only cry, 'O Lord, how long ?'

"In closing, let me say that I should be sorry if you formed any opinion with reference to the unhealthiness of this Station from the sad story I have had to tell. Such an event is quite exceptional, it being more than thirty years since a similar visitation occurred. Cholera has appeared here now three times; viz., first in 1820. again in 1831, and during the present year.

"My own conviction is, that this Northern Province is exceedingly favourable to European life, and that in this respect, at any rate, our Stations here will be far less costly than those further south. In respect of climate, Tien-tsin is greatly before Shanghae.

> "I remain, dear Sir, "Yours very sincerely, (Signed) "JONATHAN LEES.

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

"Hankow, September 11th, 1862.

"MY DEAR DR. TIDMAN,—It is now just a year since Mr. John arrived at Hankow, and opened our preaching hall to the public for daily preaching; and since that time the work has been going on without interruption.

"Until the beginning of this year Mr. John was alone, but we have now two

Native Assistants. One is a native of Nanking, who had been employed by Mr. J. and myself as Teacher at Shanghae. We were therefore well acquainted with him, and knew of what service he would be both as a scholar and a preacher. He arrived early in May. Since that time he has been employed partly in the study with Mr. John, and partly in the daily preaching. The other assistant, also a native of Nanking, from whom comparatively little was expected as a preacher, is proving himself a most valuable man, and is evidently growing in godliness.

RECEPTION OF THE GOSPEL MESSAGE BY DIFFERENT CLASSES OF HEARERS.

"I may observe, that since my arrival my time has been occupied almost entirely with the study of the language, so that the strictly Missionary work has been done by my colleague. Our preaching hall is opened to the public for four or five hours daily, during which time there are tolerably good congregations of attentive, with sometimes not a few inquiring listeners, representing, from time to time, most of the provinces in the empire. Not only those who attend the preaching, but also the people generally, are quiet, orderly, and civil. The most unpleasant opposition that we, as Missionaries, meet with, as well as that from which least good can be hoped for, is that of the literary classes, who in their pride and self-sufficiency would throw contempt upon everything not contained in their own classical books; whilst there has been nothing to break the peaceable intercourse of foreigners generally with the natives, except the curiosity, insolence, and violence of the 'Braves,' who called here on their way down the river in the earlier months of the year. Even this has not been experienced for several months, as orders were at length issued for all military junks transporting troops to anchor at Wuchang, on the opposite side of the great river. The favourable disposition manifested towards foreigners has no doubt been encouragad by the feeling of security against rebel invasion which their presence gives to the inhabitants of Hankow and the adjacent cities. In consequence of this feeling the town has undergone an immense change during the past year. The population has kept steadily increasing, and everything has gradually assumed an aspect of greater prosperity. Under these circumstances the work of preaching and book distribution has proceeded quietly and evenly. There are no exciting adventures, no startling incidents, to record; but there are signs of a quiet power having been operating in the hearts of some, through the preaching and teaching of Divine truth.

CONVERTS AND INQUIRERS; THEIR EARNEST DESIRE TO KNOW AND EMBRACE THE TRUTH.

"Of those who have manifested so deep and sustained an interest in the doctrine as to be classed among 'inquirers,' some have removed to other places, or, being only visitors, have returned to their homes; of several of these we had much reason to hope well; some have ceased to inquire further; whilst others have gone on until they have been enrolled as members of the Church. Of such there are now nine. The first, who was also the first convert to Christianity, in connection with Protestant Missions in this part of China, was baptized on Sunday, the 16th of March. On June, the 8th, six others, four men and two women, were baptized. The greatest depth of religious feeling was manifested by one who, it appears, had been quite an ascetic and devotee. He had long been seeking moral renovation through the discipline of the sect of Kwan-yin—a sect which in this province is very numerous, and has comparatively high aims. He seemed as though he had

deeply felt a spiritual want, but had not been able to meet with anything to satisfy it until the light of Christian truth shone in his mind. In the midst of almost universal apathy and indifference respecting the soul's well-being, it is cheering to meet with an earnest spirit even occasionally. Some time ago we had one encouraging inquirer from the ranks of the scholars. A native of Yoh-chau being on a visit to this place, and hearing of the doctrine that was being preached by foreigners, found out our place and came to hear for himself. After attending for two or three days, he presented a paper to Mr. John, containing a number of questions concerning what he had heard. To one who had known the Scriptures from his childhood, some of the questions would appear insignificant, but others manifested the thoughtfulness of an inquiring mind. During the whole of his stay he came regularly, always eager for instruction, and having fresh questions to ask. his interest apparently deevening daily. According to his own account, he had long been striving after a high degree of moral excellence, without attaining to the height of his aspirations. For a standard of moral excellence his attention was directed to the 'Sermon on the Mount,' and more especially to the spirituality of the Christian religion as there set forth. As the exceeding breadth of the Divine commandments opened on his view, and he was made to feel his inability to fulfil their requirements, and then, as he was pointed to the only way, through the mediation of Christ and the help of God's Spirit, by which he could be raised to the level of the commandment, it was most interesting to see the expression of deep, thoughtful earnestness that rested on his countenance, and in his whole manner. He took away with him several of our books, which we trusted would lead him further into the truth; but what has, or may be the issue, we cannot tell. Still such instances show that there are, even in China, hearts prepared in a great measure for the reception of the good seed. The remaining two converts were baptized on the 17th August. One of them is a native of Honan, who is at present residing at Hankow; the other is a Hankow man and a scholar. He first came to me as teacher; he soon began attending the Sunday services for converts and inquirers, and at length became a candidate for bantism.

THE INFANT CHURCH.

"Including two assistants and one servant, the native Church now numbers *twelve members*, all of whom, so far as we can judge, are, we trust, really united to Christ. We regard it as one important object to make the members feel that on each rests a share of the responsibility of the admission of new members, and in all matters of discipline to train the candidate to self-government. In order the better to insure the advantages of religious worship in their meetings, we are publishing a small collection of hymns, which has been revised and prepared by Mr. John for this object, in such a style as to be intelligible to all, without violently offending the taste of the refined in letters. Mr. J. has also prepared a tract or pamphlet for circulation, written with a view to answering the questions and meeting the objections which are not uncommonly proposed by those who listen to the preaching of the gospel here.

INCIDENTAL NOTICES.

"As was to be expected in the infancy of a Mission in the midst of a large and constantly increasing population, our work has been confined almost entirely to Hankow, which would indeed be a sufficiently extensive field to absorb the energies of a large number of Missionaries for years to come. We did wish, however, and still intend, to establish a Station in the city of Wuchang at the earliest practicable opportunity; and we hope, ere a much longer period has elapsed, to be able to make at least short Missionary tours into the surrounding country.

"Together with the return of material prosperity to this people, their habits of frivolity, worldliness, and vice are becoming more evident on the surface of society. They may be said to be too covetous, or too much given to pleasure, but not by any means to be too devout, except, perhaps, on the 1st and 15th of every month, when enormous quantities of gunpowder and paper are consumed in crackers and mock money to appease the spirits and demons that people their imagination. The priests, however, are diligently collecting money to rear again the temples that have been lying in ruins, and feed the superstitions that have for ages enthralled their victims in spiritual bondage, amid a horror of great darkness. To encourage and help us in dispelling this darkness and breaking this bondage, we ask for your sympathy, your prayers, and, as speedily as possible, more men.

"It may be some satisfaction to you to know that I began some time ago to take the conduct of the Sunday afternoon services for converts and inquirers, Mr. John taking the morning service.

"Praying for the blessing and guidance of God on all your plans and efforts,

"I remain, my dear Dr. Tidman,

"Very sincerely yours,

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

(Signed) "ROBERT WILSON.

POLYNESIA.

MISSIONARY VISIT TO THE PENRHYN AND MANIHIKI GROUPS.

In the spring of last year the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, of Mangaia, proceeded with his family in the "John Williams," to Sydney, for the benefit of their health. In the course of the voyage the ship touched at various islands not far apart from the Hervey Group, and in particular Mr. G. gladly availed himself of the rare opportunity of making a personal inspection of the Penrhyn and Manihiki Groups. They form a cluster of coral islets, and lie so low as to present the appearance of vegetation growing on the surface of the water. Scarcely thirteen years ago the inhabitants of these isolated spots were heathen savages; now, through the instructions of *Native Evangelists*, they have been brought to know and love the Gospel; and such progress has been made in the arts of civilization that at one of the islands visited, Mr. Gill found the people better clothed and occupying more substantial and commodious houses, than at any other Mission Stations with which he was acquainted.

Under date Sydney, 16th July, ult., Mr. Gill gives the following account of his interesting visit to these islands, thus reclaimed from barbarism, and brought under Christian influence.

"April 10th. At sunset we sighted Penrhyn Islands. The group consists of six principal islets inclosing a vast lagoon. So low is the land, that to the unpractised eye it appears in the distance like clumps of cocoa-nut trees growing up out of the ocean. This is the first lagoon island I have seen.

LANDING ON PENRHYN ISLANDS.

"On the following morning the decks were crowded with natives, and, generally speaking, they were decently attired. They earnestly begged for all our remaining fruit, nor did they ask in vain. They appeared ravenous for food. Captain Williams and I went ashore and landed at the Islet of Omoka, where Nyatikaro is labouring. He has a very neat and substantial stone house; the building is a credit to him and his people. The chapel at Omoka is only a shed thatched with the cocoa-nut leaf. Some months since, the people determined to build a stone chapel; they got as high as the wall plate, and then left off, they say, from sheer hunger. It is 84 feet long by 24 feet wide. I urged the people to complete it, but they appear thoroughly dispirited. There are no good chapels on any of these islets, but there are three stone ones in preparation.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AND DISTRESS OF THE INHABITANTS.

"We landed a large quantity of arrowroot, contributed by the Churches at Mangaia, and by the friends of the Teachers there and at Rarotonga ; but what was this, to relieve the wants of so many starving creatures? I slept on shore one night, and was thereby enabled to hold a general meeting of the Teachers. I found five in full standing, and one suspended. I was sorry to learn that Taviti of Mangaia had just buried his devoted wife. * * As one of the Penrhyn Teachers (Vaevae) volunteered for Western Polynesia, I gladly accepted his offer, as it appeared to me that five Teachers were amply sufficient for the Penrhyns. The Teachers stated to me the extreme destitution of these islanders. The leaves of the cocoa-nut trees are all vellow; rain scarcely ever falls now on this island; hundreds of trees do not bear a single nut, so that they are sometimes constrained to cut down the trees themselves in order to eat the soft part at the top. This is indeed a desperate remedy, as a cocoa-nut tree once cut never grows again. They also treat the pandanus the same way when the fruit of it is scarce. Happily they have abundance of fish in their noble lagoon; hundreds are sustained by exchanging the shell of the pearl oyster (which has rendered the island so famous of late years) for cocoa-nuts conveyed by merchants from other islands. A single cocoa-nut is given for one large shell ; if the shells are small, three or even four are given ; but unfortunately for the poor natives, the shells are becoming scarce. Within the last few months several poor divers have been drowned.

PROPOSED EMIGRATION.

"Under these mournful circumstances it becomes a matter for grave consideration what is to be done with these poor people. They are very anxious to be removed to other islands; large numbers have been already removed by various traders, with the promise of being brought back at a stipulated time. The Teachers inquired of me what they should do in the probable event of their people thus emigrating. My advice was, that if in any instance all the inhabitants of any particular islet should remove, the Teacher should accompany them; but if only a part of the people remove, let them be placed under the spiritual care of a Deacon, or some other intelligent person capable of conducting service on the Sabbath Day. The natives of this island have a tradition that their ancestors came from Ngatangiia—Rarotonga. Their water is obtained by digging in the sand; but it is detestable. I drank of it because there was nothing else to drink.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCRIPTURES.

"I preached to the people on the morning of our departure. They could understand me, although their dialect differs somewhat from the Rarotongan. I also heard them read in the Rarotongan Bible. To each fluent reader I distributed a copy, and in this manner about 140 copies have been disposed of; and I think it must be gratifying to the friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society to learn that amongst a people who nine years ago were in heathen darkness, there are so many who are capable of reading the word of life; and although they have indeed received the word in much affliction, it is evident they have not received it in vain. The total number of inhabitants on Penrhyns is 700; of this number 111 are Church Members, and, as above stated, 140 readers. There are also six chapels (*i. e.*, one to each islet) and five Native Teachers; and but for their labours these people would be now what they were in 1841, when Lieut. Ringgola described them as being the 'wildest and most savage natives he had seen.'

VISIT TO RAKAANGA.

"April 14th. Just before sunset we sighted Rakaanga, and approached it on the uninhabited side. This is a pretty little coral island, about three miles in length and not more than five or six feet above the level of the sea. Next morning we were abreast of the lagoon and the village, which at once strikes the eye of the voyager.

ADVANCED CIVILIZATION AND HEALTHINESS OF THE PEOPLE.

"Such a number of stone houses (about sixty) I did not expect to see. The chapel and schoolhouse are likewise of stone. Everything looked so clean and neat; indeed we were astonished at the European appearance of the place. These islanders are decidedly the best dressed I have seen in the South Seas ; even the youngest children were well, and sometimes gaily dressed. Rakaanga consists of two islets; on the smaller one they keep their pigs, as 'puraka' will not grow there; on the larger island the natives have built their pretty little village. This is a great advantage, as Tairi, their only Rarotongan Teacher, is thus enabled to oversee the whole population, which at present consists of 522. There are 100 Church Members and 60 Class Members. The people appear to be remarkably healthy. I saw no traces of the various scrofulous diseases which are so common in Eastern Polynesia. They subsist on cocoa-nuts, of which they have plenty-' puraka,' a coarse kind of taro-and fish. The Teacher Tairi has set his people a good example of industry : he inhabits an excellent stone house. Coral lime is very easily made here, and as the people have no plantations to occupy their attention, as in the more highly favoured volcanic islands, they wisely employ their energies in house building. The passage will only admit a boat, and is very intricate ; in bad weather it must be exceedingly perilous, as the current is very strong, and would soon draw the best swimmer into the ocean. In going in, Captain Williams was nearly hurled into the sea by the steering oar, which was struck by the surf; providentially he was enabled to retain his hold, and so was safe.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND SCHOOL.

"Soon after landing, the Church and Class Members came in procession and deposited each his offering of a cocoa-nut or a piece of 'puraka' as a token of welcome,

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and shook hands : the School Children then came singing hymns of iwelcome. At my desire we adjourned to the chapel; in a few minutes it was full-400 persons must have been present. The building has two roofs, supported by three pillars, the centre one being a solid log of rosewood; the pulpit is unique, being ornamented with pieces of mother-of-pearl shell (obtained in the lagoon) and let in the wood; the clerk's desk is in fact a second low pulpit supported by turned pillars of cocoanut wood, which gives it a decidedly European appearance. I preached to them from 1 Thess. ii. 19, 20; they listened very attentively to the first discourse they had heard from a Missionary, many of them writing down the heads of the discourse on slates. The singing was indeed more loud than sweet, but then there was a heartiness about it. When the service was concluded I examined the children in their reading, and was surprised at their fluency. Tairi assured me that the greater part of the people, adults and children, can read well; but in regard to writing and arithmetic they were at a great disadvantage for want of slates : nevertheless, a good many can write, having made the best use of the slates they have purchased from time to time of foreigners.

ARRIVAL AT MANIHIKI.

"In the afternoon we sailed for Manihiki, which is only thirty miles distant. Early in the morning of the 15th, one of the Teachers, Tairi, came on board. Manihiki, like Rakaanga, consists of two islets separated by the lagoon; but these islets are much larger, and both are inhabited. On one of these islets (named Tukao) Tairi is stationed; on the other (named Tauinu) Apolo, a Native of Aitutaki, labours. The 'John Williams' stood for Apolo's Station, being the largest. The boat passage here is good, the settlement picturesque. There are numerous stone buildings, although not so many as at Rakaanga. The Teacher's house is neatly furnished with tables and sofas of his own manufacture.

RAPID SPREAD AND PLEASING EFFECTS OF THE GOSPEL.

"The population of Manihiki is 458; number of Church Members, 131; Class Members, 38; Contributions on account of L. M. S. from Manihiki, for 1861, £6 Os. 10d., besides a quantity of cinnet and small bowls, which realized at Samoa $\pounds 4$ 4s.; payments for Bibles and Testaments $\pounds 15$ 5s. 6d.; payment due to the Institution account at Rarotonga for Hymn Books, and Aiteanga Mataio, £1 4s. Here, as at Rakaanga, the Church and Class Members, as well as the School children, came to make their offerings of old cocoa-nuts-they literally have nothing else to give to the Missionary Ship-and to shake hands with their visitors. I was much struck with the large proportion of children; they appear to be increasing in number; no appearance of disease; all seemed healthy and cheerful. I preached to them in their neat little chapel, which was profusely ornamented with shell inlaid. as at Rakaanga. Even the timbers which support the roof were thus adorned. The people were well dressed and attentive ; the young people read very well ; many had been busy writing down part of what they heard. A few weeks since, three young men sailed in a vessel for Rarotonga, with a view of entering the Institution there. Thus are these low coral isles beginning to make known to others the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ, of which they were themselves ignorant thirteen years ago. At three o'clock in the afternoon we took our leave of these interesting islands, full of gratitude to God for what we had seen of the triumph of the Gospel.

"In August, 1849, Captain Morgan landed Apolo and Tairi at Manihiki. They

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metwith a very rough reception; every article of property was at first stolen from them and their lives seemed to be in imminent peril. But now, through the power and grace of God the lion is turned into a lamb; the people are civilized and kind to visitors; temples have been raised for the worship of the only living and true God; and Christian Churches have been formed, through the arduous labours of Native Evangelists, trained carefully by our Brethren. 'What hath God wrought!'"

NEW YEAR'S SACRAMENTAL OFFERING

TO THE FUND FOR THE

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MISSIONARIES

AND

MISSIONARIES INCAPACITATED FOR LABOUR BY AGE AND INFIRMITY.

For twelve successive years the Directors of the London Missionary Society have appealed specially to the Churches affiliated with the Institution on behalf of the several classes of claimants above-named on their Christian sympathy and affection. They have regarded the communion of saints around the table of their Saviour on the first Sabbath of the year as a most suitable opportunity on which to invite the exercise of such fraternal love, and they are thankful that the Appeal has invariably been received with much affection, and answered by the exercise of Christian generosity.

The number of contributing Churches has annually increased; last year it amounted to Seven Hundred and eighteen, and the Contributions, with the interest on the Widows' Fund, amounted to £3364 2s. 11d. This included also a legacy of £100, but exclusive of that sum, the total considerably exceeded the income of any former year.

From these generous offerings the Directors have had the pleasure, during the year, of affording substantial assistance to TWENTY-EIGHT WIDOWS, SIXTY-ONE FATHERLESS CHILDREN, AND THIRTEEN MISSION-ARIES INCAPACITATED FOR LABOUR BY AGE AND INFIRMITY.

This Appeal has never been intended to set aside, even for a single occasion, the duty of every Church Member to his poorer brethren; but the Directors have asked only THAT AT THE FIRST COMMUNION SERVICE IN THE YEAR, EACH CHRISTIAN COMMUNICANT WHO IS WILLING, MAY HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF MAKING SOME ADDITION TO HIS USUAL CONTRIBU-TION, AND THAT THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED OVER AND ABOVE THE AVERAGE OF THE ORDINARY SACRAMENTAL COLLECTION MAY BE AP-PROPRIATED FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND FATHERLESS CHIL-DREN OF DEPARTED MISSIONARIES, AND OF THOSE VENERABLE SERVANTS OF CHRIST WHOSE YEARS AND ENERGIES HAVE BEEN SPENT IN THEIR DIVINE MASTER'S SERVICE.

The Directors very urgently and specially request the co-operation of Christian Pastors in this expression of sympathy and love, by presenting this Appeal to the Officers and Members of their Churches, and soliciting their kind compliance with the application.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,

ARTHUR TIDMAN, EBENEZER PROUT. Secretaries.

MISSION HOUSE, 1st Dec. 1862.

P.S.—It is respectfully requested that the amount specially contributed in reply to this Appeal be *transmitted separately and without delay to the* **REV. EBENEZER PROUT**, Home Secretary.

It is hoped that should it be found impracticable to make the Sacramental Offerings now solicited on the first Sabbath of *next month*, our Christian friends will kindly embrace the first Sabbath in FEBEUARY for the occasion.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. George Pettigrew and Rev. E. A. Wallbridge, to Demerara, per packet, 17th November.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From October 18th, to November 17th, 1862, inclusive.

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From Dr. Hay's Trust Fund, one- third of the avail- able assets	Mather's School, Mirzapore
S. E. B 0 10 0 Conected by-	Society, per Mrs. Bristow
T. J. 010 0 Miss HarrietArcher 02 Two Sisters, for a Miss Ada Bendall, and Brother06 Madagascar Mis- sionary 00 Miss Ada Bendall, and Brother06 Bedford Chapel Sunday School, per Mr. A. Perry 218 Bishopsgate Chapel Juvenile Associa- tion Miss Frances Jones 05 May Stinday School, Miss Frances Jones 05 Miss Charles, 04 11 11 Bishopsgate Chapel Juvenile Associa- tion 410 Mary Silvester's	WestminsterChapel Mrs. Burnham 0 6 Auxihary, per C. Mrs. Betts 00 6 Glover, Esq
Ditto, for Native Teacher 4 12 3 Missionary Box 0 12 8	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Vicar
91. 12s. Mile End New Town Camberwell, Juvenile Association. For the Support, for	Fordham.
one year, of a Na- tive Teacher at Nagercoil, South Travancore, under the kev, J. Duthie 10 0 For the Support, for one year, of a Girl in Mrs. Corbold's School, Madras, to be named Han- nah Green	Donations received by a Sunday Scho-
	lar 0 5 6

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CHESHIRE.	Mrs Kirtley 010 0	Collections after Sermons	Brent.
Birkenhead and Wirral	Mr. Bottomley 0 10 0 Mr. Harkness 0 10 0	tions for the wi-	
Auxiliary. J. S. Blease, Esg., Treas.,	Sums under 10s 0 10 0	dows' & Orphans' Fund 4 10 0 53% 158. 2d.	<i>Tiverton.</i> A. Z. Weber 0 10 0
J. S. Blease, Esq., Treas., Oxton Road.	Collected by Mrs. Prince.	531. 158. 2a.	
Sunday School, 1861 2 2 7 Ditto, 1862	Mr. Prince	Public Meeting 8 8 4 Address to Children	DORSETSHIRE.
Class 1 S 0		of both Schools 5 5 1 196 0 10	Abbotsbury.
Welsh Independent Chapel.	Collected by Mrs. B. Smith. Mr. Pike 1 1 0	Less Expenses 4 16 6	For Madagascar.
Subscriptions, per Mr. Samuels 1 5 0	Mr. B. Smith 1 0 0 A Friend(S.) 1 0 0 Sums under 108 1 2 4	191 4 4	Rev. G. H. Penney, Vicar
Public Meeting 1 12 0 \$l. 15s.	Sums under 108 1 2 4	Including 171, 138. 9d. pre-	Mr. J. White, sen 1 0 0 12.58.
CORNWALL.	Collected by Mrs. Fernie.	Including 17 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . pre- viously acknowledged.	Blandford.
	Mr. Gamble 1 1 0 Mr. Fernie 1 1 0 Mrs. Hedley 0 10 0	Per Rev. H. Ollard. Barrow.	Per M. Fisher, Esq.
Truro. Sunday School, per Mr. Norton 194	Manley 010 0		Collection 8 0 0
	Mr. Garrett(D.) 0 10 0 Sums under 10s 2 7 6	Mr. Sale 1 1 0 Mr. E. Sale, half box of Clothing 1 2 6 Miss Cock's Box 1 0 0	
CUMBERLAND.		Mrs. Ordish's ditto. 0 4 10	DURHAM.
Auxiliary Society, per W.	Collected by Miss Brentnall. Mr. Brentnall 0 10 0	Collections	Durham, per Rev. S. Goodall
Wilson, Esq.	Sums under 108 2 2 0	Tideswell.	Goodall
Alston. Public Meeting 2 15 7	Collected by Miss Pick.	Rev. D. Altkin.	
Collections on Sab-	Mr. Sparkes 0 10 0 Sums under 10s 0 14 0	Collections 0 12 5	ESSEX.
Sabbath Scholars	Collected by Miss H. Ward	Wirksworth. Congregational Church	Saffron Walden. Legacy of late W.
Collected by Ladies 3 10 0 Collection at Garri-	Sums under 10s 3 4 6	Temperance Hall.	G. Gibson, Esq., per Mrs. Gibson and G. S. Gibson,
gill 1 9 2 Exs.5s.10d.;16l.12s.8d.	Collected by Miss C. Owen	Collected by Miss Wright.	and G. S. Gibson, Esq100 0 0
Aspatria 5 7 0	Mr. Owen 1 0 0 Mrs. Owen 0 10 0 Sums under 10s 1 3 0	Mr. Wheatcroft 1 0 0 Mr. Hunt 0 10 0 Mr. T. W. Hunt 0 10 0	
		Mr. Hunt 0 10 0 Mr. T. W. Hunt 0 10 0 Mr. Blore 0 2 6 Miss Wright 0 10 0	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Keswick.	Collected by Miss Jowle. Mrs. Sparkes 0 10 0		Bristol. Mrs. E.
Mise Fisher's Boy 0 6 0	Sums under 108 0 19 10	Collected by G. Hanson Wheatcroft, from Sunday School Teachers, for China.	Painswick. Mr. E.
Collection	Collected by Mrs. Bryer.	Mrs. Wheatcroft 0 4 10 Mrs. W. Tomlinson 0 4 10 Miss Wright 0 5 8	J. Skinner 0 10 0 Stroud.
Workington.	Mr. Bryer 1 0 0 Sums under 108 1 10 0	Miss Wright 0 5 8 Miss Hunt 0 4 6	Bedford Street Chapel.
MissionarySermons 3 15 6 Public Meeting 2 2	Concorca by Letos and Later	Mr. W. Tomlinson 0 4 10	Rev. W. Wheeler.
Sunday School 0 4 10	Sums under 10s 2 1 10	Mr. J. G. Rollin 0 3 9 Mr. O. Kniveton 0 2 9	Collections 968 A Friend, for the Indian Church at Borbian
Collected by Miss Mordy. Mrs. Mordy 1 6 0	Collected by Miss Hill.		
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